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versity, who notes the fact that the Greeks originally were sympathetic lovers of nature, till Socrates and Plato, who, "with the purest and best of motives, unconsciously did the race a disservice that became a bar to progress for the ages to follow." The mind can make any hypothesis so there was no trouble to attain any required definitions, "and to defend the whole of these it was necessary to do away with the rest of the universe." These "innocent diversions of Plato," were followed by Aristotle, to whom "mental flights were more attractive than his studies of bugs and fishes." Then follow many other systems evolved from the "lazy philosophy of Plato," but pure thinking, which spread over the world like cobwebs over the lawn on a summer's day, all inspired by Plato. Despite many hopeful signs, these conceptions and methods hang like the old man of the sea upon the neck of the present. Now science is changing all this.

Any well trained student in the history of philosophy will recognize the partial truth of the above, and if he has read Lange's Positivism vs. Idealism, he may detect a similar spirit here, but the author's extreme onesidedness; the surprising lack of historical perspective; his failure to recognize one of the axioms of evolution as applied to man; to say nothing of the fact that Plato was never so much studied as to-day, and that by men as much in sympathy with physiological and biological sciences as himself, altogether make this a very strange note to be sounding at a university commencement.

Moderne Nervosität und ihre Vererbung, von CH. FÉRÉ. Berlin, 1898. pp. 284.

The influence of heredity upon the origin of mental and nervous diseases are—this assumes that there is no nervous disease not connected with anatomical change, and the author undertakes to apply the general laws of biology in this field to pathology. Many diseases and malformations are considered, and even epilepsy and hysteria, it is assumed, must have a physical and transmissible basis. To establish his thesis, the author at the outset makes very material qualifications of the extreme views of Weismann and his followers; lays considerable stress upon the mutability of nervous diseases, especially these transmitted from one generation to the next; and undertakes in some respects to suggest morbid equivalents. He believes that all degenerative tendencies can be successfully combated, provided there is a fit hygiene of propagation which consists mainly in systematic rest beforehand and the most favorable nutritive conditions. The author's reportory of casualistic material is large, and twenty interesting cuts of inherited abnormalities and deformities are given.

Archives of Neurology and Psychopathology. Vol. I, Nos. 1 and 2. 1898.

This new archive is most sumptuously bound and printed, and is to be published in four annual numbers per volume, price, \$3 a year. It is to be published under the auspices of the New York State Hospital and the Pathological Institute, by permission of the State Commission in Lunacy. It is to be edited for the former by Drs. G. A. Blumer, C. W. Pilgrim and S. H. Talcott; and for the latter by Drs. Ira van Gieson, Boris Sidis and H. B. Deady. The longest and most important article in the present number is entitled, "The Correlation of Sciences in the Investigation of Nervous and Mental Diseases," by Ira van Gieson, which occupies about 235 pages. A briefer preliminary communication by Van Gieson and Sidis on "Neuron Energy and its Psychomotor Manifestations," makes up the entire number. The archives will contain studies on abnormal mental life and their neural concomitants based on psychology, psychopathology, experimental

physiology and pathology, cellular biology, pathological anatomy, comparative neurology, physiological chemistry, anthropology and bacteriology.

Annual and Analytical Encyclopædia of Practical Medicine, by CHARLES E. DE M. SAJOUS, M. D., and 100 associates assisted by corresponding editors, collaborators, and correspondence. Illustrated by chromolithographs, engravings and maps. F. A. Davis Co., Philadelphia, New York and Chicago, 1899. Vol. II, pp. 607.

The two volumes already issued come down to and include diphtheria. Most of the sections in the entire work are prepared under the immediate supervision of the editor, and are submitted to members of the assistant staff for revision and correction. Each author can change, erase and add. This second volume inaugurates the plan of work as regards elaboration. Some of the best articles in the present volume of interest to psychologists are on deaf-mutism, catalepsy and cocaineomania.

The volumes thus far published are of very attractive appearance, printed in large clear type on two column pages, and tastefully and conveniently bound, and what is perhaps best of all in most cases bring down the literature of the more important subjects to the present year. Such a work was greatly needed in practical medicine, and the high character of the authors, as well as the work which has thus far appeared, is sufficient to stamp the encyclopædia as an honor to American scholarship, a necessity for practical physicians and a convenience, not to say a luxury, for psychologists.

Foot-notes to Evolution, Series of Popular Addresses on the Evolution of Life, by DAVID STARR JORDAN, Ph. D., President Leland Stanford, Jr., University, with supplementary addresses by Professors E. G. Conklin, F. M. MacFarland, J. P. Smith. Appleton and Co., N. Y., 1898. pp. 392.

These papers on organic evolution were originally given as oral lectures before University Extension Societies in California, and some have already appeared in the *Arena* and *Popular Science Monthly*. It is not intended as a text-book on evolution, although most of its phases are touched on, partly because the different topics are very unequally treated. President Jordan's papers are entitled—the kinship of life; evolution, what it is and what it is not; the elements of organic evolution; the heredity of Richard Roe; distribution of species; latitude and vertebræ; the evolution of mind; degeneration; heredity insufficiency; the woman of evolution and the woman of pessimism; the stability of truth; the struggle of realities. There are twenty-eight illustrations and five full page plates. The topics are treated in a very lucid and popular way, and the book marks an important addition to the illustrations and demonstrations of the development theory.

The Gospel According to Darwin, by WOODS HUTCHINSON. Chicago, 1898. pp. 241.

This book is an effort to glance at some of the influences affecting human hope and happiness from the evolutionary standpoint, and to show how this attitude has a broad and a secure basis for courage and happiness in the present and for hope in the future that the message of Darwin is really the gospel of good, and that the natural is as wonderful as the supernatural, so that we need not longer limit our worship to the mysterious. Darwinism, as the author conceives it, has a wonderful power to broaden and deepen religious interest in the spirit of worship. The chapters are entitled—the fifth gospel, the